

THE FREE SOUTH.

BEAUFORT, S. C., APRIL 11, 1863.

Published for the Free South. TAYLOR & CO., Hilton Head, S. C., Helena Island, C. C. LEWIS, No. 1 Mercer Street, New York.

The non-arrival of paper from New York compels us this week to issue a half sheet.

We have a hundred conflicting reports from Charleston, but we refrain from giving them further currency. On Monday we hope to have news of a definite result. Whenever we have such news we will issue an extra. The latest reports are of a character to inspire hope of a glorious success.

Siege of Charleston.

The prudential silence we have preserved for months past, may now be broken. The long contemplated movement has taken place, with what result is yet to be seen. The struggle is of a fearful character. It is between tremendous forces, the relative powers of which have hitherto been untried. The long mooted question of the fighting value of ships against batteries, has, ere our readers receive this, been tested in a conflict more conclusive than any which human warfare has yet furnished. Our Monitors and iron-clads have been brought into point-blank range of the most numerous and powerful batteries ever yet used in a single engagement. The following extract of a letter from Charleston will give some idea of the preparations to repel our attack:

The orders just issued by Gen. Ripley, who is the brigadier commanding this district of Gen. Beauregard's department, are significant. No more blockade running steamers are to pass Fort Sumner or Moultrie by night; if they succeed in running the gauntlet of the federal squadron, they must anchor until daylight outside and under the guns of the forts, and report by a small boat at Fort Sumner. Every channel in the harbor bristles with torpedoes, and woe to the hostile vessel that tries to pass in, without a pilot familiar with the position of the submerged and slumbering thunder-bolts. By another general order all ferries are revoked and absentees recalled to their commands. The hospitals are to be immediately cleared, and all the preparations which denote the expectations of an action at any moment are going on with great energy.

The forts are well officered, and Gen. Ripley, who has made the study of heavy ordnance a specialty for years, and whose excellence in that particular branch of military knowledge is an admitted fact, will take command of Fort Sumner as soon as the enemy makes his appearance.

It is scarcely necessary to say that the most unharmed the concentrated storm of fire from the guns of Sumner, Moultrie, and Battery Bee, the three principal works commanding the throat of the harbor. Now can the peril of running the gauntlet be diminished by any attempt to pass under the cover of darkness, as has been the case at Vicksburg and New Orleans. So tortuous and intricate is the channel leading to the forts that the most experienced pilots of the harbor would not venture to bring in a vessel by night, under the conditions which the enemy cannot escape, namely, without a light or landmark to guide the way. Even when the blockade-running vessels leave the harbor, it is always necessary to aid their exit by previously arranged lights (shaded) and signals; so that it is reasonably certain that the attacking iron-clads must either enter in open day or incur the immense hazard of getting aground on one of the most treacherous bars on the Southern coast, which seldom yields a vessel once it has grasped the keel. But, if perchance, despite of mazy channel, multiplied torpedoes, and the combined batteries of the forts, some of the nine monitors should chance to get into port, they would still have to encounter a concentrated fire from other batteries, which as the Northern papers have learned from contrabands "line the shores of the interior of the harbor." And then will come the "tag of war" which will determine the possession of the honored old city.

FINANCIAL.—Gold is a little higher. It sold on Tuesday last at 149. The New York World, (ultra copperhead), recently predicted that it would be up to 100 premium by April 1. The recent rapid decline of the yellow metal has already brought down the price of almost all kinds of merchandise to the great loss and dismay of many who were hoping to sell at large profits. The confidence that we shall soon crush the rebellion has rapidly increased for a few weeks, as is clearly proved by the fact that the government is now receiving loans to the amount of several million dollars daily from capitalists who are glad to take in return the 5-20 bonds, i. e. notes which the government can pay in gold at the end of five years, or, if it pleases, may let them run twenty years. The interest is six per cent., and payable semi-annually in gold. These bonds are commonly purchased with greenbacks, and hence the frequent expression "converting greenbacks into five-twenties," or into bonds.

In our account last week of the operations at Jacksonville, mention should have been made of Mr. Holden, the gunner of the Paul Jones, who, it is said, voluntarily came ashore and labored almost constantly for three days and nights mounting the guns for the batteries on the suburbs of the town. It was mainly through the exertions and gallant conduct of this officer that the most dangerous attack by the rebels was repulsed. Great praise is due to Commander Stedman and fellow-officers of the Paul Jones, as well as to Commander Duncan and those of the Norwich for their very material aid. The refugees from Jacksonville express their highest gratitude for the many favors shown them by these officers.

Copperhead Logic.

It is amusing to note the numberless inconsistencies into which the copperheads are led by their hatred to the negro, and their fear that treason may ultimately be crushed by means of this despised and oppressed race. If one of their slanders is refuted, they are ready with another equally as absurd, and often the very reverse of what they had before asserted. First, it is said that negroes are too stupid to learn the drill, and too cowardly to fight. When good officers are found who will risk their reputation on their discipline, it is then said that they shall not fight on an equality with white men. The same men who ridiculed them as poltroons, are found the next moment declaiming with fervid eloquence of the horrors of a servile war, in which the whites are to be exterminated, and a black republic founded on the ruins of the southern confederacy.

In the matter of labor, the same kind of logic is used to prove emancipation a failure, beforehand. It is contended, first, that in the heat of southern climes, none but colored slaves could produce cotton, rice, and sugar. When it is replied that colored freemen could do as well, we are then annihilated by the assertion that one white man, even in the south, can do as much work as two black ones. Again, we hear that the wages of the white laborer in the north are to be cut down to almost nothing, through the competition of the negro, while the same men will tell you that they will overrun the north as paupers only.

In this department we have had such reasoning in times past. We are glad to say that it is fast dying out. In the quartermaster's department, in the engineer corps, in the field as plantation laborers, in the employ of officers as private servants, as soldiers in the field, they have proved their capacity to take care of themselves, and their ability to work out successfully the great problem which has puzzled the brains of our politicians for years, namely: what will you do with them.

The general order which we publish dismissing Captain David Schaad, of the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Pennsylvania Militia, from the service without pay or emoluments, is a warning to others in this department which will not pass unheeded. We have heard of at least one instance where an officer was silenced by a slight allusion to a Schaad. Proslavery, copperhead language was under a former administration of the department quite fashionable, and if heard at all it is accompanied with bated breath and muttered curses.

We hope that these dastardly traitors who are receiving the pay and eating the bread of the government will hereafter be watched closely. Let the disloyal words be taken down in writing by loyal men whether officers or privates, and let the facts be brought before the general commanding. We will guarantee, if this is done, that the offence will be still more unfashionable than it is at present. Every man, soldier and civilian, should imitate our brethren in the North and resolve to give a heartier support than ever before to the government, and to watch the copperheads with renewed vigilance.

The officers of the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth have done a good work in thus commencing the weeding out process, whereby we hope to soon purify our army, and bring to condign punishment the sneaking traitors, who by word and act, are trying to demoralize the men upon whom the brightest hopes of our country rest. We call upon the loyal officers of other regiments to imitate this excellent example.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.—The great festival which England has been impatiently awaiting for some time, has been solemnized, as we learn from the English papers received by the Etna, with an enthusiasm that has few, if any, parallels in English history. The reception of the Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra in London on March 7, was a grand demonstration. The crowds that poured out to welcome the royal visitant far exceeded in numbers anything that expectation had anticipated. The other towns of England and Scotland endeavored not to be behind the metropolis, and it is safe to assert that in no country of Europe the interest of the bulk of the population in a similar festival would have been more cordial and more universal. The brilliancy of the wedding was, moreover, such as hardly any court of Europe could equal.

WEST VIRGINIA.—The constitution of the new state of West Virginia, has been adopted by the popular vote. It provides for the gradual abolition of slavery within the limits of the state. Here is the programme:

"The children of slaves born within the limits of the state after the 4th day of July, 1863, shall be free; and all slaves within the said state who shall, at the time aforesaid, be under the age of ten years, shall be free when they arrive at the age of twenty-one years; and all slaves over ten and under the age of twenty-one years, shall be free, when they arrive at the age of twenty-five years, and no slave shall be permitted to come into the state for permanent residence there."

Impressments of Provisions in Texas and Georgia.

The Confederate News, published at Jefferson, Texas, has a long article upon "Impressments in Texas." It says:

"But a short time since, the people of this state were startled by the announcement that the whole state was put under martial law. This was done at a time when not a single hostile foot trod the soil of Texas; and a military despot, clothed with unlimited and undefined powers, established in each county; and freemen, like slaves, were compelled to prostrate passes to attend to their business, when they had occasion to leave their own county. The reign of terror pervaded the whole land, and no man dared to speak above his breath.

The cry is renewed again in the land for impressments for the government, by its agents, now traveling over the land, with orders, either genuine or pretended, from some military officer, to press certain articles, unless the holders will part with them at their own prices. Cotton, corn, sugar, hides, and leather seem to be the most prominent articles. These agents, some of them with instructions in their pockets authorizing them to offer fifteen cents per pound for hides, offer ten cents, and threaten imprisonment if not obtained for that.

Such annoyance have these threats produced that when we meet with one of these gentry, and he commences his catechism, we feel that instant dread of him we do when we are in the presence of a noted robber or thief. Men begin to shun them as they would a leper. I could give instances where the wives of soldiers in the army have been induced to part with a portion of the necessaries left for their support, from fear of these threats. These gentry have no legal right to put into execution their threats."

The leading editorial of the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist of the 8th inst., is a prolonged remonstrance against the remorseless seizure and impressment of property by the rebel government now taking place all over the South. It pronounces such impressments arbitrary, high-handed measure, for which there can be no palliation, and says that if persisted in, it will drive the people from the production of all articles of prime necessity, except what may be sufficient for the necessities of their families, thus sapping the very foundations of the confederate government, and even of society in the confederate states.

The Columbus (Ga.) Sun, of March 13, has the following upon the same subject:

"Considerable excitement prevailed on the streets, yesterday, in consequence of the seizure of bacon in the hands of private parties, by a person claiming to be an agent of the confederate government. The person who made the seizures is a young man, represents his name as Sperry, and claims to be acting under authority from the secretary of war. He had made several seizures when his authority was questioned, and was arrested by the civil authorities, and placed in the custody of the sheriff, to await his trial on Saturday morning next. Thus the matter stands. Bacon was retailed before the seizures at 80 cents. We venture the prediction that it will be up to \$1.25 in a few days—all the result of seizures."

It is evident that if the rebel rule were to exist in the South a couple of years longer, the whole of that rich section would be reduced to a howling wilderness. All the white men and boys are conscripted, the whole slave system in disorganization, all the cotton devoured by fire, the soil uncultivated, and the small stock of supplies grown at the mercy of confederate robbers—such are the least of the woes of the rebellion, nearly all of which have been realized already, and the rest, and far greater, too, are among the certainties of the near future. Every motive, which can appeal to the material interests of man, not to speak of the higher motives which have heretofore been the popular inspiration, calls upon us to make haste to crush out this truly infernal rebellion, and execute justice upon the ravishers and devastators of the fairest land upon which the sun in his circuit shines.

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.—The insurrectionary forces of Poland are said to number fifty thousand. General Langiewicz has been proclaimed Dictator of Poland, and has issued a stirring proclamation. General Wiosycko has been appointed Military Coadjutor and Director to General Langiewicz. The civil administration has been entrusted to Piontowski. A civil court of Poland has been constructed by decree of the Dictator, who has nominated four directors and two secretaries. The Polish Councillors of State, in Warsaw, have tendered their resignation to the Grand Duke Constantine. The Poles have gained some advantages, and are preparing for a great conflict. Sympathy with the Poles is the prevailing sentiment throughout Europe. Garibaldi has issued an address to the soldiers of the Russian army. Kosuth has published an address to the Poles, in which he warns them against Austria, and insists that the re-establishment of independent Poland is the real and only question at issue. In reply to the remonstrance to Russia, the Czar has sent a despatch stating that "whatever may be thought of the abstract justice of the demands of the Poles, the Emperor Alexander can listen to no overtures or terms of compromise, so long as they continue in armed insurrection." A cabinet council has been held in Paris to consider what action is necessary in reference to the above despatch.

Few ladies are so modest as to be unwilling to sit in the lap of ease and luxury.

Loss of the George Washington.

An expedition was sent out on Wednesday last under Capt. Briggs of the Third Rhode Island Artillery, consisting of the gunboat E. B. Hale and armed transport George Washington, for the purpose of reconnoitering Port Royal Island. At dawn on Thursday morning the rebels opened fire upon the Washington from a battery of six pieces, placed on the causeway opposite the brickyard, near the ferry. The first shot broke away the rudder, and disabled the boat. She was immediately backed toward the island and grounded. The second shot entered her magazine, exploding it and completely destroying the vessel. She was abandoned by the officers and crew, who made the best of their way through a mile of swamp to the land. The following is a partial list of the killed and wounded. We will publish on Monday a full account of the affair. Killed: John Fallon, Edward J. Valley. Wounded: Henry Butler, W. J. Greenhough, Albert Smith, George Smith, Augustus Blanchard.

We have received from Miss Bonny, of Philadelphia, a large package of that excellent army publication, the "Iron Platform." The No. in question contains the speech of Hon. L. Sherwood, breathing the true spirit of patriotism, and just the kind of language to stir the blood of our soldiers, and incite them to deeds of self-sacrificing devotion. We have distributed them to the hospitals and camps of this post, and would be glad to aid still further in disseminating such good reading matter.

NEW DOCK AT PORT ROYAL.—George W. Smith, of Rondont, N. Y., has contracted with the government to build an extensive pier at Port Royal. The pier will be located on Bay Point, nearly in front of the fort, and will be 522 feet long, 201 feet front, and in width, 42 feet. It will require eight hundred spiles, and according to agreement the whole work is to be completed by the first of July next. Mr. Smith arrived at the Arago, and will push the job forward with all possible dispatch.

A dispatch from the army of the Potomac embodies an extract from an order issued by General Hooker, directing a general muster of all the troops on the 10th instant, in accordance with instructions from the War Department. The muster-rolls are then to be immediately sent to the Adjutant General of the army, for the use of the Provost Marshal in making drafts to fill up regiments and batteries to the proper standard. Washington dispatches announce the probability of this draft being ordered very soon.

There has been considerable excitement for the past three days in consequence of rumors that two hundred secessionists, recently organized in Napa county, were about to make a sudden night attack on the Benicia military station, and Mare Island Navy Yard, for the purpose of capturing arms and magazines, leaving the state nearly unprotected in the event of success. The rumors were so far credited by the government officials that the steamer Saginaw was ordered to the island Saturday, and the Benicia garrison kept under arms night and day. Nothing transpired to confirm the rumors, but the officials appear to have information which is withheld from the public.

The Spaniards are having trouble in San Domingo, where the black population are in arms against them. This is another proof that the negro is unfit for self-government, for does he not refuse to submit to his "natural master," the white man? Two years ago, the eastern portion of the island, constituting the Dominican Republic, by the treason of its President, was deprived of its independence, and annexed to Spain, and the national party are now making an effort to regain their independence.

Robert Dale Owen of Indiana, Col. J. McKaye of New York, and Dr. S. G. Howe of Boston, have been constituted a commission by the war department to look into the whole subject of practical emancipation, as growing out of the war, and make report. They are to examine the condition of the contrabands and the plans of the various commanders for employing them, and quite likely they may also visit the West Indies to observe the practical results of emancipation there. The commission is well constituted of intelligent and practical philanthropists who sympathize deeply with the slave, and will work earnestly in his behalf.

Advices per New Brunswick from New Orleans report the return of Gen. Grover's forces to the vicinity of Baton Rouge. Three hundred and seventy bales of cotton, 1,200 to 1,500 hogheads of sugar, and over 3,000 barrels of molasses were secured, and much more can be readily obtained. Captain Youngblood, chief of General Gardner's staff, and five members of the rebel signal corps were captured. Youngblood says the rebels have a force in reserve which can readily be thrown into Port Hudson or Vicksburg.

General Burnside said at Cincinnati: "I come to you in the full and abiding faith of the success of our cause. I have seen many and many dark hours in my soldier's experience, but in my darkest hours I have felt that right will prevail. I know that we have the physical ability to put down this rebellion, and if I doubted that, I should still feel that there is a God who will sustain the right."

REBEL GENERALS QUARRELING.—The Jackson Mississippian, of the 12th inst., says: "It is said that, in retaliation for the order of General Pemberton stopping supplies from being sent to Mobile by railroad from this State, General Buckner has issued a similar order in regard to supplies from his department coming in this direction. Hence we learn that flour advanced in this city yesterday at \$110 per barrel."

News from the North.

We have by the Arago, dated to the 4th inst. The Rhode Island election had resulted in a complete triumph of the republican Unionists, who have carried every county in the state, and every town in the eastern congressional district except Newport. James Y. Smith is elected governor by a vote of 2,800 majority. Thomas A. Jencks is elected to congress from the eastern district by a vote of 1,900 majority. Nathan F. Dixon is elected from the western district by about 900. The legislature stands on joint ballot: for the supporters of Mr. Smith, 76; for his opponents, 26; vacancies, 6.

Intelligence of still further deprivations by the Alabama reaches us by this arrival. The ship Washington, Callao for Antwerp, had arrived at Southampton, and reported having been captured by the pirate on the 20th of February, but released on giving bonds in \$50,000. She had on board the crews of three vessels which had been captured and burnt—the Golden Eagle, the Olive Jane and the Palmetto. The rebel cotton loan had caused considerable excitement in the English and French money markets. The bidding was expected to close on the afternoon of the 21st, much more having been offered than needed, particularly in London and Paris. In Liverpool the offers were not very heavy. The London Times says that very little political feeling was manifested in the matter, it being regarded simply as a cotton speculation. The Star and Daily News denounce the loan in most decided terms, as aiding and abetting the slave power.

Intelligence from Vicksburg by way of Cincinnati, is to the effect that the Steele's Bayou Expedition had got back to Young's Point, and the troops had been disembarked. The work on the cut-off opposite the city is said to have been abandoned, the rebel batteries commanding two-thirds of its length, and rendering labor upon it impracticable. The Cincinnati Commercial has a story from Memphis that the Indianola, instead of being sunk, is now at Alexandria, on the Red River, where she has been repaired sufficiently to make her serviceable. Admiral Paragut, however, has positively stated that he saw her above Grand Gulf, and we consider his dispatch as the most worthy of belief.

By way of Halifax we have some interesting news from Barbadoes, St. Thomas, and Bermuda. The Vanderbilt was at Barbadoes on the 15th. The governor of Barbadoes invited Admiral Wilkes to dine with him, but the latter declined, giving as a reason that the governor had entertained Captain Maffit of the pirate Florida, a few days previously. Admiral Wilkes had transferred his flag to the Vanderbilt. The Wachusets was at St. Thomas on the 16th inst.; also, the British steam frigate Phaeton, and two British steamers, the Arica and another unknown blockade runner. Admiral Wilkes threatened to seize the blockade runners if they attempted to leave port. The Arica started on the 16th inst., but observing the preparations of Admiral Wilkes to pursue she turned back and anchored. The captain of the Arica then called to the British steamer Phaeton for protection, which was afforded. The Vanderbilt left the same day (the 16th), it was said for Havana. On the morning of the 17th the Phaeton conveyed the two blockade runners out. The Wachusets did not follow them.

Advices from the City of Mexico up to the 2d instant have reached Washington. The Mexicans were in the best of spirits, and confident of defeating the French invaders. Gen. Forey has not taken the capital, nor advanced for that purpose. On the 2d he was thirty-five miles from Puebla, having fallen back two miles shortly before. His troops were much scattered, in search of forage. Desertions were frequent. No battles or skirmishes worthy of mention had taken place. Heavy re-enforcements were arriving in Mexico, and the force is deemed strong enough to defend the capital in any event. The property belonging to the convents of the Nuns has been confiscated for the use of the Mexican Army.

There was considerable skirmishing on the 25th ult., and the day before between our cavalry and the rebel advance south of the Kentucky river. About fifty prisoners were taken. The invading rebel force is said to be about 6,000 under General Pegram. It is said that Woodford's Union cavalry captured 200 rebels on the 26th ult. Guerrillas were near Mount Sterling. Among the prisoners recently captured are two Majors, one a Paymaster with \$15,000 in Confederate money.

By the arrival of the Bohemian from Liverpool, March 12, and Londonderry March 13, we have one day later news from Europe. We receive some additional details on the wedding day of the Prince of Wales. In London the crowd was so dense that seven women were killed and a hundred persons had their limbs broken. In Cork there were serious riots and the streets had to be cleared at the point of the bayonet.

The salvors of the treasure from the wreck of the Golden Gate offer to compromise with the original shippers by paying them fifty per cent. of all money recovered. Some accept, and others will contend in the courts for more. The salvors expect to recover nearly all the treasure lost. They already acknowledge having brought between \$600,000 and \$700,000 to San Francisco.

President Juarez, in a letter to the Mexican Diaro Oficial, pronounces entirely false the assertion of Marshal O'Donnell in the Spanish Cortes, that he (Juarez) had offered to sell two Mexican provinces to the United States.

Robert Gay, a deserter from the 71st Indiana Volunteers, was shot at Indianapolis on the 27th ult. On the same day, Salem Hamann, Deputy Auditor of the state, and Bayless V. Haue, a member of the legislature, were arrested for harboring for Jeff. Davis in the street.

A blockade-running English steamship, called the Nicholas I., was captured off Wilmington, North Carolina, on the 21st, by the United States gunboat Victoria. The prize is an old steamer of 1,000 tons, having a very valuable cargo of powder, rifles, &c., on board.

General Burnside has issued an order assuming the command of the Department of the Ohio. Indiana is made a separate military distinction under General Carrington.

General Orders.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, Hilton Head, Port Royal, S. C., March 26, 1863. It having been unanimously certified to the Major-General Commanding, by the Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, Major and Surgeon of the One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, that they consider Captain David Schaad, commanding Co. "D" of said Regiment, "a very disloyal officer and a traitor to his country," and they unanimously recommended, (in which recommendation their Brigade Commander joins,) that Captain David Schaad be summarily dismissed the service, without pay or emoluments.

It is hereby ordered that the said Captain David Schaad, Co. "D," One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Militia, be dismissed the service of the United States, without pay or emoluments, subject to the approval of His Excellency the President of the United States.

By Command of Major-General DAVID HUNTER, CHARLES G. HALPINE, ASST ADJT. GENERAL.

Additional Particulars of the Loss of the Mississippi.

It appears that the Mississippi was the last in the line of the fleet which attempted to pass Port Hudson on the night of the 14th. In going up she was struck by three or four shot only, and the damage was comparatively insignificant, but when near or in the centre of the range of the batteries, the steam and smoke from the boats in advance, and the batteries, so enveloped the ship that the pilot lost his bearings, and the frigate grounded on the right bank of the river.

For forty minutes she was exposed to a terrific fire from all the batteries. During this time she fired two hundred and fifty rounds, but her guns, one after another, were nearly all dismounted, and her port-holes on the starboard side, were knocked into one.

Twenty or thirty men were killed, and four wounded. The ship was riddled with shot, and there was no prospect of her ever floating again, so at last Captain Smith gave the order for her abandonment.

During all the time she was under fire there was no particular excitement aboard. Orders were quietly given and executed. The crew were told to load and fire at the batteries as rapidly as possible, and did so as long as there was a mounted gun to fire. After the order to abandon, her boats were lowered, the four wounded men put in first, and the crew filled the boats. Many jumped overboard expecting to swim ashore; some were picked up by the boats, and a few are supposed to have been drowned. Those who reached the levee were taken off by the Essex to the number of fifty or sixty.

When the crew were all off the ship, Captain Smith and Lieut. Derby sprinkled turpentine in the wardroom, setting it on fire; the captain of the forehold fired her forward. The captain and lieutenant then pulled for the Essex. The Mississippi was soon wrapped in flames, and the fire presently reached the magazine, blowing her up with a tremendous explosion. This was the last of the steam frigate Mississippi.

At a recent conference meeting the members were asked, "How many brethren can you accommodate at your house?" One lady rose and said, "I can sleep two, but I can eat as many as you will send."

Marine News.

CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICERS. T. C. SEVERANCE, Special Agent Treasury Department, and Acting Collector of Customs. J. T. GLEASON, Deputy Collector. G. W. WILSON, Deputy Clerk. G. ALFRED FURDIE, Clerk. R. C. MORRIS, Inspector. CHARLES SUTTON, J. Postscript.

ARRIVED AT PORT ROYAL, S. C.

- April 3. Str. R. Spaulding, Howes, Forts Monroe. Schrs. Sea Ranger, Hinkley, New York. Samuel H. Sharp, Mayhew, Philadelphia. Logan, Smith, Philadelphia. Str. Saxon, Landerer, New York. Schrs. George W. Hymon, Shaw, Philadelphia. Eva Belle, Lee, Philadelphia. L. Myers, Somers, Philadelphia. John Stockham, Babcock, Philadelphia. E. W. Gardner, Somers, Philadelphia. Chrystie, Swain, Philadelphia. Arctic, Galloway, New York. Robert Carson, Hinkley, New York. Isabel, Ashby, New York. Latmot, Denton, Herring, Philadelphia. Elizabeth, Kingfish, English, Philadelphia. Margaret, Lewis, West, New York. John Amock, Terry, New York. Benjamin Strong, Smith, New York. Steamship Arago, Gadsden, New York. Schrs. Cyrene, Welch, New York. Beuna Vista, Horton, New York. Str. Neptune, Lewis, St. Augustine. Schrs. Euphonia, Lee, New York. Brig A. B. Cook, McKennon, New York. Schrs. W. W. Marcy, Dolbow, Philadelphia. H. R. Coggeshall, Lee, Philadelphia. Nellie Taylor, Hinkley, New York. Jacob S. Wildin, Springsted, Philadelphia. S. V. W. Simmons, Willous, Philadelphia. Str. George Peabody, Atwell, New Orleans. CLEARED.

- April 3. Str. R. S. Spaulding, Howes, Forts Monroe. Schrs. E. G. Wright, Howes, with expedition. Calvin S. Edwards, Garwood, Philadelphia. L. B. Myers, Somers, Philadelphia. Brig Julia Fort, Bingham, Philadelphia. U. S. Berk Voltaire, Thomas, New York. Schrs. Ahl, Stone, with the expedition. Louisa Prayler, Cranmer, Philadelphia. P. M. Wilcox, Slover, Philadelphia. John A. Griffin, Foster, Wilmington, Del. Benjamin Strong, Smith, New York. John Amack, Terry, New York. Sea Ranger, Hinkley, New York. Propeller Shetucket, Hinkley, New York. Ship Mountaineer, Stevens, New York. Schrs. A. Crandall, Any, with the expedition. Str. Mary Sanford, Morell, New York. Schrs. Chief, Rider, with the expedition. Beuna Vista, Horton, with the expedition. Cyrene, Welch, with the expedition. Str. Neptune, Lewis, St. Augustine. Str. Peabody, Atwell, New York. SAILED.

- April 4. Str. R. S. Spaulding. Schrs. M. Tilton. Free Will, Slover, Philadelphia. Enchantress. Brig J. Welsh, Jr. Schrs. C. L. Edwards. L. B. Myers. Str. Mary Sanford.

New Advertisements.

GARDEN SEEDS. 10,000 PAPERS, COMPRISING AN ENTIRE ASSORTMENT, for a large garden or farm. Just received and for sale by C. G. ROBBINS & CO., Opposite the "Stevens House."

AUCTION SALE OF CONDENSED HORSES. BRIGADE QUARTERMASTERS OFFICE, BEAUFORT, S. C., April 4, 1863. WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, TO THE highest bidder, on Monday, the 13th day of April, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., in front of this office, situated on Bay street, (15) the following named horses. Terms—Cash on delivery. JOHN H. MOORE, Capt. and A. Q. M.